

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 106.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SIR William Joynson Hicks' Scotland Yard burglars have "discovered" important documents in the premises of Arcos, the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, according to the Daily Mail, Tory organ and unofficial mouthpiece of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer and prime mover in the conspiracy to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The important official secrets that the detectives were supposed to be looking for have not been drilled away at the Soviet safes and they have not yet given up hope. Perhaps the forgers are a little behind schedule with the job.

AS we predicted a few days ago our best capitalist papers will soon be publishing the captured documents judging from news dispatches that appeared in yesterday's papers. The extreme right wing of the Tory government wants an immediate rupture of relations. Winston Churchill hopes to capture the premiership on this issue. He is a typical fascist and admirer of Mussolini. In this period of British imperialist disintegration Churchill may succeed in his schemes. The days of punitive expeditions abroad and peace at home are gone. The cradle land of liberalism is now a seething cauldron of revolutionary elements. Britain is approaching the day when the question of a Workers Government or a fascist dictatorship must be faced in real earnest.

PRESIDENT Doumergue and foreign minister Briand of France are about to pay a visit to Buckingham Palace. The visit is represented as a formality but it has political significance. The British King serves more purposes than contributing to the prosperity of sundry distilleries. He serves as a gaudy political figure to cover the wrinkles in British diplomacy. It should not be forgotten that president Poincare of France visited the Czar of Russia shortly before the beginning of the late world war. It is almost a certainty that Russia will again be a topic of conversation at the Buckingham Palace talkfest, but this time it will be the Soviet Union, a power that can neither be bribed nor awed by the money or the military forces of imperialism.

THE K.K.K. is dying but the American Legion is its legitimate successor in the business of intolerance. This is the opinion of the Civil Liberties Union included in its summary of a report of violations of the rights of free speech and reactionary violence during 1926. The report states that there were 28 meetings broken up in 1926 against 22 in 1925, 34 lynchings in 1926 against 18 in 1925. Failure of congress to take action against lynching is blamed for the increase. Yes, sir, we are progressing.

THERE is still a headline or two left in the Snyder-Gray murder case. The culprits are on their way to Sing Sing and large sections of the population are counting the days until they can smell the burning tresses of the condemned murderers thru the lurid pictures of the execution that will appear in the capitalist press. The sadist spook-monger Roach Straton will not sleep peacefully until the two unfortunates are wending their spiritual ways to either heaven or hell. Roach says he is hopeful Gray will take an upward flight because he surrendered to Jesus, but he has his doubts about Mrs. Snyder. Straton may be one of those repressed fellows who hates women in general and pulchritudinous ones in particular. Too bad Jesus did not get busy in time and save both of them!

ARTHUR BRISBANE, the \$100,000 a year Hearst columnist (if not more) devotes some of his column space daily to boosting airplanes—military airplanes. What he does not know about aeronautics would fill a library but his customers are convinced of his infallibility and take him seriously. It is generally known that he is a high-priced writer and this is convincing proof to millions that he must be a very wise man. Talking to one of those millions recently about Arthur, I observed that politically, the millionaire columnist was an ass. "For \$100,000 a year" came to reply, "I would be willing to be a drove of swine." There you are.

THE state of Tennessee pays its women workers \$11 for a week's (Continued on Page Three)

ARCOS RAIDS DISCREDIT TORY GOVERNMENT

Jail Bronx Barber Pickets

UNION FOR GIRLS MAIN DEMAND OF MEN ON STRIKE

700 Women Walk Out to Build Organization

The new day in barbering brought 700 beauty parlor and manicure girls out on strike yesterday side by side with 1,200 barbers in the Bronx. With 700 shops and parlors affected, picketing was being actively organized and plans laid for a decisive struggle with the master barbers for the right of the women to organize and get better conditions along with the wielders of razor and shears.

The main demand is to compel employers to allow their women workers to join Barbers Local 560 and enjoy the protection of that union. The action followed a spirited meeting of the members of the union and the girls at McKinley Sq. Gardens, McKinley Sq. and Boston Road on Sunday. By a nearly unanimous vote, the members decided to close every union shop in the Bronx.

Eight barbers were arrested on the picket line yesterday as police continued their determined drive against strikes of all kinds. Hardly had the pickets appeared before police swooped down on them, as in the laundry drivers' strike against the North American Laundry in Harlem. The standard bail, \$500, was demanded of each striker.

The Palace Beauty Shop on 163rd St. and the Thomas Beauty Shop at 730 E. 178th St. were among the few shops which tried to maintain the pretense of business as usual yesterday. In other shops, the bosses took care of occasional customers who were not aware of the strike.

On the other hand the union was organizing the picket lines so capably that few shops in the Bronx were not advertised as non-union. Strikers, in seven-passenger automobiles loaned by members of the union, toured the Bronx inspecting shops and keeping account of the score of scabs. Of these a few were deserters from the union. They have had \$25 fines placed on them already.

President Polachetti of the Master Barbers' Association of the Bronx and leader of the bosses, is keeping his shop open at 176th St. and Southern Blvd.

President Harry Quinto addressed the unionists at the strike meeting, reviewing efforts to negotiate with the bosses and emphasizing the basic contention that until they are willing to allow their women workers to organize, there can be no settlement of the strike. The new agreement, aside from this point, would be much like the old one.

Sadie Reich, organizer for the Women's Trade Union League, encouraged the girls to stay out until their demands are met. Betty Hawley, vice-president of the New York (Continued on Page Five)

STOP THE FARE GRAB!

READ The full story of the gigantic steal now being planned by the Traction Trust INVOLVING The Highest City and State Officials and Millions of Dollars of Plunder Robbed from the People

No one is spared in this Astounding Tale of GRAFT AND FRAUD Beginning FRIDAY, MAY 20th, in the DAILY WORKER

On Sale at All Newsstands

Wall Street Declares War Upon Labor Through Its Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the California criminal syndicalism law constitutional. According to press dispatches the decision is unanimous, Justices Holmes and Brandeis concurring but for different reasons than their associates.

This decision which places the so-called "war measures" in the law of the land follows on the heels of the Bedford Cut Stone Company ruling outlawing the ordinary defense activities of labor unions.

The Supreme Court has once more proved its right to its title of "bulwark of American capitalism." The recent decision made in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney upholds without qualification the police power of the state. The defendant was not charged with commission of any act of violence but was convicted simply on a judicial interpretation of the possible consequences of her utterances and beliefs as a member of the Communist Labor Party—later absorbed in the Communist Party.

The Supreme Court's ruling smashes completely all foolish notions relative to the "emergency character" of the war time legislation embodied in the criminal syndicalism laws of the various states and shows that these exceptional laws simply expressed the development of American government into a more direct and efficient instrument of American capitalism in its new stage—imperialism.

Under the criminal syndicalism laws backed by the Supreme Court's decision the constitutional rights of free speech, press and assemblage no longer have any legal existence—any policeman may abrogate them at will. Neither is it necessary for there to be a declaration of an "emergency" by the constituted authorities—the criminal syndicalism laws have been made unassailable thru court procedure and can be used to disrupt labor unions, working class political parties and imprison their members and officials.

The speed with which American government is setting up its instruments for aggression against the working class in all fields of activity is all the more dangerous in that the official leaders of the American labor movement join hands with government agencies against the most militant sections of the working class as in the Furriers and Cloakmakers Union cases.

To every intelligent worker in the United States the two recent decisions of the Supreme Court, supplementing each other, (Continued on Page Four)

BEHA STALLS ON QUIZ OF "BIG FOUR" AS EXPOSE BRINGS ON HUGE SCARE

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON Because of the immense popular interest which is being manifested in The DAILY WORKER insurance exposure it is deemed advisable to correspond with insurance and state officials openly and in full view of all parties interested.

To the Hon. James A. Beha, Insurance Department, New York:

Dear Sir: It is now more than two weeks since you wrote to the DAILY WORKER asking for detailed information on our expose of the "Big Four." Since that time nothing has happened.

Because the cause we are espousing is one that vitally affects tens of millions of worker-policyholders, and because the charges made in this series of articles are of such a nature as to brand the officials and directors of the "Big Four" as public looters we demand an official reply to our letter to you wherein these charges are enumerated.

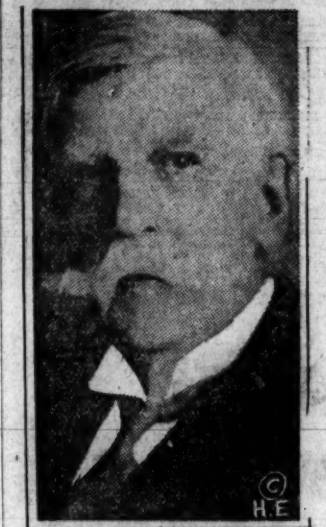
We Accuse We have charged that there are officers in the employ of "Big Four" who were bribed with high positions for whitewashing the industrial insurance companies at the time of the Armstrong Insurance Investigation. We contend that the presence of such men in the employ of these companies proves that a condition still exists which requires illegal covering up.

Since the publication of this series of articles one of these offenders, ex-Senator William J. Tully, under pressure resigned from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

We have proved that of all weekly payment policy terminations every year more than 75% are total lapses and that only one per cent of all terminations are maturities. We would like to know if this condition in itself does not warrant action on your part which will result in more just policy conditions whereby such a murderous lapse rate would be impossible.

We have proved that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has an average balance in the Chase National Bank of not less than \$20,000,000 at all times. We further adduced facts to prove that the Chase National Bank (Continued on Page Two)

Oliver Wendell Holmes Sullies Great Name



By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES By concurring with the decision of his associates to uphold the iniquitous criminal syndicalism law of California, Oliver Wendell Holmes, a member of the great anti-slavery poet's family, helps to perpetuate slavery in America.

SYNDICALIST LAW OF CALIFORNIA IS UPHELD BY U. S.

Supreme Court Sustains Whitney Conviction

WASHINGTON, May 16.—California's criminal Syndicalism law was held constitutional today by the supreme court, in affirming the conviction of Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, under that statute.

Miss Whitney, social worker and club woman, was convicted and sentenced to from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for attending a convention of the Communist Labor Party in Oakland in 1919.

Constitutionality of the law was upheld by lower courts and on an earlier appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the case was thrown out for lack of jurisdiction.

Miss Whitney held the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage was violated by the California law. Justice Sanford read the opinion. Justice Holmes and Brandeis concurred, but on different grounds from the majority.

The court Justice Sanford said, considered only one federal question—whether the act violated the due process clause of the constitution. The court held that the clause was not violated. The right of free speech could not be resorted to by Miss Whitney in seeking freedom, the court held, as she was accused of "inciting others" to the crime of overthrowing the government.

Fiske Appeal Won Harold B. Fiske, a member of the I. W. W., appealing from the Kansas Supreme Court which affirmed his conviction and sentence of one to ten years in prison for violation of the state criminal syndicalism law, won his appeal. The court held that the Kansas Law was applied in an unconstitutional manner.

The evidence in the case, the (Continued on Page Two)

"America" Author's Bail Set at \$500

David Gordon, author of the poem "America," whose publication in The DAILY WORKER of March 12 caused the arrest of the editors and business manager, was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Edward Weil on the charge of circulating "lewd and obscene" matter.

Gordon was held for Special Sessions on \$500 bail, the same amount which was named at the time of his arrest a week ago.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DIE-HARDS FAIL TO FIND "MISSING DOCUMENTS"; FACE LABOR PROTEST

Laborites Leave House As Government Applies Gag Rule to Anti-Strike Bill Debate

BULLETIN LONDON, May 16.—The entire Labor Party delegation walked out of the House of Commons this afternoon in protest against the Government's proposal to apply "time-table procedure" to hasten the passage of the committee stages of the Trades Union Bill, limiting the powers of the trades unions to call strikes.

The walkout occurred after a rather heated question hour when the Government was criticized by the Labor members for the raids on the headquarters of the Soviet Trade Delegation.

The Government resolution to apply the "time-table procedure" was carried by a vote of 259 to 113.

The House was adjourned at 5.15 this afternoon, following the walkout of the Opposition.

LONDON, May 16.—While the police remained in possession of the Arcos offices, Tory ministers, who faced a barrage of questions from the Labor benches, were forced to admit in the House of Commons that the "missing official documents" which had served as the pretext for the raid had not been found.

That the "missing documents" are pure myths created by the die-hard Cabinet is the opinion widely entertained here.

Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks also revealed that the raids on the Soviet Minister Chamberlain.

The Russian Chargé has handed a (Continued on Page Five)

FENG TAKES NORTHERN STRONGHOLD; EUGENE CHEN WARNS GREAT BRITAIN

Sun Fo Predicts Early Collapse of Chiang Kai-Shek; Protest U. S. Bombardment

HANKOW, May 16.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, who has allied himself with the Hankow nationalists, is rapidly sweeping toward the Peking-Hankow railway in his two-fold drive against Chang Tso-lin. Reports received here state that Feng has captured Honanfu, former stronghold of Wu Pei Fu, central Chinese war lord.

That the Nationalists will take Peking within three months is the prediction of Sun Fo, Sun Yat-sen's son, who declared in an interview with the Nationalist News Agency correspondent, that Chang Tso-lin's Mukden troops will be crushed by forces advancing from Hankow and Feng's troops moving south from the Shensi-Honan border.

Blow To Chiang. The defeat of the Mukden troops, Sun said, will also be a blow to Chiang Kai-shek because it will deprive him of the possibility of support from the northern militarists.

Sun Fo declared that Chiang Kai-shek's position is hopeless. In an effort to win the sympathy of the northern war lords, Chiang Kai-shek has been shooting down workers. Such methods Sun declared, will keep Chiang in power a very short time. Only two or three divisions are still loyal to Chiang, Sun said.

Chiang Government Breaking SHANGHAI, May 5 (Delayed).—(Continued on Page Two)

MARINES KILLED IN NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Two American Marines were killed and two wounded when a guerrilla band attacked a detachment at La Paz Centro, Nicaragua, Admiral Julian L. Latimer advised the Navy Department today. The attack resulted in the first bloodshed to Americans during the present revolution.

Postpone Hearing on Furrier Injunction

The hearing scheduled for this morning on the violation of the injunction taken out by the Dress Manufacturers' Association against Louis Hyman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, C. S. Zimmerman and 12 business agents of the Joint Board, was postponed for one week. It will come up on Tuesday, May 21.

Warren Shields Wealthy, Jails Employees in Raid On Millionaire Hang-out

Police Commissioner Warren flatly refused yesterday to make public the names of the wealthy idlers caught by police in a raid on a millionaires' gambling den in the Hotel Briarfield, 215-219 W. 83rd St.

LEGION, CHURCH USURP PLACE OF K.K.K. TERRORISM

Patrioteers Do Work of Hooded Order Now

The American Legion has replaced the Ku Klux Klan as "the most active agency in intolerance and repression" in the United States, according to a report just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York City.

This statement is based on reports from 44 states, in 27 of which repressive tactics by the Legion are cited and also on the fact that "many of the attacks on freedom of speech during the year have been traced to propaganda emanating from the war department and the American Legion and other patriotizing societies," according to the report.

K. K. K. Kroaks.

The Ku Klux Klan is losing its influence in practically every section, and in general the civil liberty situation throughout the country continues to improve, the report states. Lynchings, and interference with public meetings are the exceptions to the general condition, acts of mob violence, and prosecutions involving civil liberties unless conditions attendant on industrial conflicts are considered, have vastly decreased. The report quotes a comparative table of these four fundamental violations of civil rights as follows: Of prosecutions involving civil liberty issues, there were 52 in 1926, compared with 352 in 1925; instances of mob violence are recorded as 21 for 1926, compared with 40 for 1925; there were 34 lynchings in 1926, compared with 18 in 1925; and 28 meetings were stopped in 1926, compared with 22 in 1925.

Congress Protests Lynching.

The increase in lynchings is attributed by the report to the failure of congress to take action on anti-lynching legislation. The number of prosecutions noted in 1926 does not include those arising from the many industrial disputes, which were included in the 1925 figures.

The Legion and the patriotizing societies came in for another rap when the report discusses the educational situation. "These groups," it states, "together with the bible crusaders and other fundamentalist organizations are held responsible also for the inroads on freedom of teaching. Suppression of student publications, dismissals of teachers and students for expression of opinion, enforced military drill, compulsory bible reading laws and "salute-the-flag" regulations, and one new anti-evolution law, in Mississippi mark the course of their campaign of repression and intolerance in 1926."

Pennsylvania First.

Civil liberty issues were prominent in industrial conflict in the Passaic textile strike, the Indiana Coal strike, the Rhode Island textile strike and the New York City fur and garment strikes. Prosecution of workers under state criminal syndicalism and sedition laws however has practically ceased. Pennsylvania has taken the lead over California, according to the report, in the number of prosecutions for opinion and expression.

The most important free-speech fight of the year, as recorded in the report was the New York City school board's ban against the American Civil Liberties Union, which revealed the existence of a "blacklist" against individuals whose opinions do not conform to those of board members.

Unemployment Threat In Flooded Region

(Continued from Page One)

petition of Cuban sugar, which is produced very cheaply because of the exploitation of labor, prices for Louisiana have been low for the past five years. The return from this sugar cane has also been low because of plant disease.

Fear Unemployment.

One of the most serious problems of this gigantic flood will be the unemployment to follow in its wake, and as usual these victims will have to shift for themselves as soon as the Red Cross withdraws its emergency relief work. Certain officials are quoted as stating that "it is expected that unemployment will, in large measure be offset by the need for labor in reconstruction of levees and in building construction." But building construction is destined to be mighty slow in communities where agriculture is the chief source of revenue, and this revenue has been cut off for months to come by the destructive waters of the Red, the Old, the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi Rivers.

According to the latest reports yesterday, there are 50,000 refugees already being cared for, and fully 50,000 more who will be made homeless in a few days.

Dallas Blast Kills 6.

DALLAS, Tex., May 16.—Six bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the Odd Fellows lodge building here, which was destroyed by fire and an explosion last night.

Fifty-six persons were injured, some seriously, in the blast.

Exploitation of "Big Four" Agents to Be Exposed In New Series May 23

A series of ten articles exposing the swindling of industrial insurance agents by the "Big Four" will commence in the DAILY WORKER, Monday May 23rd and daily thereafter.

The series will be by Charles Yale Harrison and will deal with the exploitation of agents. The articles are being published at the request of thousands of agents who have written to the DAILY WORKER asking that the paper espouse their cause also.

Be sure and see that your own insurance agent gets the first article!

Beha Stalls On Quiz Of "Big Four" Companies

(Continued from Page One)

and the Metropolitan, by means of an interlocking directorate, are one.

We also stated that the "mutual" policyholders of the Metropolitan do not benefit by this arrangement in any way. We showed that Charles M. Schwab, Henry Ollesheimer, Frederick H. Ecker and Albert H. Wiggin, directors of the Chase National, are also directors of the so-called mutual Metropolitan. Apparently this does not seem to you to be a violation of good insurance practice. Your silence proves your tacit connivance.

Your Silence Evidence.

We also brought evidence to show that this condition of bank directors interlocking with insurance directorates is common with the Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. Your silence is an evidence of guilt.

We charged that Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan, is also a director of ten railroads in which tens of millions of Metropolitan "mutual" funds are invested. We charged that Ecker benefits by this arrangement to the detriment of the 26 million Metropolitan policyholders. And still you are silent. Are these men your masters?

No Refunds.

We have shown that weekly payment policyholders pay for two, five and nine years and then, when due to economic necessity, they require a return of their deposits, the "Big Four" refuse to make such refunds. Under the law the money is irretrievably lost. We charged that in this respect alone the "Big Four" make upwards of fifty million dollars every year.

What do you think your duty is in this matter? We mean your duty to the policyholders?

We have shown that on the directorate of the largest of the "Big Four" sits Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, an organization which feeds high finance propaganda to over 1200 newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Misleading Table.

We have proved that the American Table of Mortality which these companies legally employ is more than 40% inaccurate. And still you have made no public statement relative to an investigation of the scope warranted by these facts.

We have stated that these companies assume a 3 1/2% return on their investments whereas the actual return is nearer 6%. Why the silence, Mr. Beha?

We have claimed that the directors of these "mutual" companies are elected by fraud and fixing and that not one of the elected gentry represent the class interests of the policyholders.

We claimed these and many other things, all of which have resulted in a condition in insurance circles which may be adequately described as panic.

Capitalist Papers Ignore It.

At the agency meetings of the "Big Four" managers have been instructed to boast to their agents that the capitalist newspapers will ignore the DAILY WORKER attack and that it will come to naught. No mention was made of the truth of our charges, which they know, and you know are true.

Since the publication of this series you have been attending luncheons and dinners paid for by insurance companies praising the "great institution of life insurance." Do you think that truly "great institutions of life insurance." Do you think that truly great institutions stoop to petty larceny as do the "Big Four"? Do you think that your policy of silence lends prestige to the fraud of swindling American workers?

In a series of articles which are to commence next Monday we propose to show that the agents of these four companies are underpaid, swindled, fined and exploited just as the unfortunate policyholder is; will you be silent when we prove these charges?

Last year your salary increased from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year. Are you being grateful?

We hold that obligations or no obligations you come out into the open and either refute our charges or else see that the intolerable conditions which now exist in the industrial insurance business be wiped out completely.

When may we hope for action, Mr. Beha?

Labor Asks Freedom.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—The Central Trades Council has passed a resolution unanimously requesting clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

'British' Navy Near New England Shore In War Maneuvers

FORT ADAMS, Newport, R. I., May 16.—In a drizzling rain U. S. Army Officers today laid tactical plans for the defense of New England from an invading British Army somewhere along the coast in this region in a joint Army-Navy "War" maneuver.

Fort Adams was a scene of activity. Planes dived overhead, troops marched and counter-marched. "War correspondents" arrived and were billeted in tents. To big disappearing guns of the coast forts were oiled up and put in readiness for action.

Defending warships were lined up in Narragansett Bay. Major General Preston Brown, in charge of the defending U. S. forces, inspected the various army units and conferred with army officers on plans to repel the invading British fleet.

Up to a late hour today the British fleet, which is "somewhere at sea" preparing to attack the coast and land 75,000 men, had not been sighted. Tonight great beams of searchlights will penetrate the sky for traces of the enemy. Airplanes are darting out over the sea at intervals for the same purpose.

When the British fleet is sighted, opening hostilities on a scale simulating actual war conditions will be begun.

Criminal Syndicalism Law Upheld

(Continued from Page One)

court found, did not show that the I. W. W. advocated the overthrow of the government by revolution.

The Supreme Court upheld the law a second time in affirming lower Federal Courts' decision in the conviction of William Burns, a delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Civil Liberties Comment.

"One of the most far-reaching decisions affecting civil liberties ever handed down" commented Forster Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday when informed by the DAILY WORKER of the California criminal syndicalism ruling.

Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union argued the Anita Whitney case involving the law, before the supreme court on March 1, 1926. They were Walter Pollack and Walter Nelles of New York and John Moylan and Thomas Lennon of San Francisco. The Burns and Fiske cases were also handled by the Civil Liberties Union.

Prisoners Still In.

Added significance is given the supreme court's decision by the existence of criminal syndicalism seriously abridging free speech and assembly in nearly two score states. The California decision practically sets the seal of highest governmental approval of these invasions of rights "guaranteed" by the American constitution.

Nearly a score of political prisoners are still held in California jails under the criminal syndicalism law. An application for a pardon will be made to Governor Young of California, Bailey indicated yesterday.

**Croatian Society Stops
Right Wing Putting
All Progressives Out**

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 16.—At the annual convention of the Croatian Beneficial and Educational Society, the right wing aimed a blow at the left wing, and failed to land. The rights wanted to bar Jews from the society, and had also a motion made by John Kolar, acting chairman of the convention, that anybody who "doesn't obey the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, shall be expelled."

Kolar, under severe questioning, stated: "I will tell you what is in my heart; the motion I made, it means that all Reds shall be expelled."

Kolar is a follower of the extreme reactionary, Geo. Ferega. His motion was defeated by a large majority.

**Supreme Court Upholds
Tax on Bootleggers**

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Bootleggers can be compelled to file income tax returns, the supreme court ruled today in reversing a circuit court decision in the case of Manly S. Sullivan.

A sentence of six months in jail originally imposed on Sullivan in the South Carolina federal court stands with the decision.

The government appealed to the high court, after the circuit court of appeals reversing the district court held that the secrecy attached to income tax returns did not equal the constitutional immunity which provides that no person may be compelled to give incriminating evidence against himself.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Quebec Getting Liberal Party Government; 26 Arrested for Stuffing

MONTREAL, Que., May 16.—Provincial elections are being held throughout Quebec today. The return of a Liberal government is conceded.

The first charges of fraud in connection with the election were made today when Louis Fitch, K. C., Conservative candidate from St. Louis, and 26 others were arrested by police armed with five warrants charging electoral frauds. Fitch later was released on parole.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Flee Incendiary Fire.

Sixteen families fled to the safety of the street early yesterday from a fire in the four story brick tenement house at 114 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

Firemen found evidence that gasoline or kerosene had been spilled in the hallway of the first floor.

Will Unearth Herculean.

NAPLES, May 16.—King Victor Emanuel today vent by destroyer to Resina, where he will inaugurate the excavation of the ancient city of Herculean, one of the most difficult attempts in the history of archaeology.

Herculean, once the resort of wealthy Romans, has been buried for nearly twenty centuries beneath a bed of lava flow, having been devastated by an eruption from Mount Vesuvius.

Baseball Fans Leave Hospitals.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—An autopsy was to be held today for Fred Haas, 58, who was killed when a section of the stand at Baker Bowl, home of the Philadelphia national league team, collapsed. Fifty persons were injured, but all have been released from hospitals.

Say Associates Killed Ensign.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Formation of a second naval board of inquiry into the unsolved riddle of the death of Ensign Julian J. Mosheane of Maryland, awaited today arrival in port of the dreadnaught Tennessee. Mosheane was attached to the Tennessee. The dreadnaught is due here tomorrow.

An earlier official investigation decided that the dashing naval officer drowned. His body was found floating in San Pedro harbor three days after a seamy yacht party at which he was last seen alive. Agents acting on behalf of the ensign's family, however, adduced evidence tending to prove Mosheane died a violent death. In consequence the navy department ordered the second investigation.

Charley Chaplin Attorneys Plea.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin prepared today to go to court tomorrow in their twice-deferred attempt to strike out accusations made by Lita Gray in her divorce complaint. The comedian's lawyers also will argue a demurrer to the whole complaint.

Over Eight Miles Up.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 16.—Capt. Hawthorne of Gary, in his flight on May 4 last, established a new world's altitude free balloon record when he attained a height of 42,470 feet, according to the official record received here today from the U. S. bureau of standards. The previous altitude record was 39,500 feet.

Bury 102 At Poplar Bluff.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 16.—Poplar Bluff today was engaged in the task of burying its scores of dead. The toll taken in Monday's tornado was placed at 102 lives today and the injured at about 250, of which 100 or more are in a serious condition.

Decameron Books Released.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A complete investigation of the importation of risqué literature into the United States was ordered today by General L. C. Andrews, assistant secretary of treasury.

After a conference with importers, Andrews ordered the customs authorities at New York to release for importation a number of sets of the "Arabian Nights" and Boccaccio's "Decameron," which were held up.

Importers were advised that they will not be permitted to order further copies of these books from abroad until the department has had time to make a ruling.

"Inferiority Complex," Shoots Self.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., May 16.—Explaining in a note that he had an "inferiority complex," which made it impossible for him to "jump from dreamland to earth," George Emory, 20-year old artist who said he was the son of a wealthy Middleport, Conn. family, attempted to end his life here today by shooting himself through the chest. Physicians said he would recover.

To Swim Channel Again.

PLYMOUTH, England, May 16.—Mrs. Gade Corson, American woman who conquered the English Channel last summer, arrived here today to train for an attempt to swim from Dover to Calais in July.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Lamont, Morgan's Partner, Praises U. S. Imperialism

WASHINGTON, May 16.—(FP).—Thomas W. Lamont, member of Morgan & Co., speaking at "America's Foreign Investments" at the Intl. Chamber of Commerce dinner in Washington, coincident with the meetings of the Pan-American Commercial Conference and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, lauded the Coolidge administration's action in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti and elsewhere in Latin America. At the same time he warned American bankers that their chances for safe and profitable loans in Europe were rapidly fading.

The Land Tax.

Mexico's governmental and railway debt, Lamont said, was about \$725,000,000, with interest payments since 1921 of \$80,000,000 gold. This interest payment was only one-fourth of the sum due on the principal, but it did represent "an earnest desire on the part of the Mexican state to fulfill its obligations to its foreign creditors."

However, its handling of the land and oil questions "has had the effect of discouraging most of the British and American oil companies operating in Mexico, and their oil production has fallen off heavily."

Lamont went on to predict that until a settlement on the oil and land questions is arrived at with foreign investors, Mexico will probably "not invite foreign capital to seek outlet there on any large scale."

Lamont's whitewash of American military occupation of Haiti, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo was in the familiar tone of "We do these things solely for their good."

A Permanent Slavery.

After reviewing the financial recovery of many European countries, and cautioning American investors against reckless subscription to further loans there, Lamont touched upon the favorite topic of international bankers—the trend toward lowering tariff walls so that payments may be made. He said that "Certain statesmen on the other side, men of sobriety and judgment, experienced and schooled in the world of politics, declare that Locarno means the permanent appeasement of Europe, a new era; that while there may be occasional embroilments, even sporadic armed conflicts, there will never again be any great cataclysm on the continent of Europe; that within the lifetime of our youth war will have become as outworn as witchcraft, slavery and duelling. It is true that Europe is happily becoming more unified. The movement to break down the high tariff barriers, built up by the growth of nationalism in almost every European country after the war, is already well under way. It is not inconceivable that Europe may some day become a great region of free trade as the United States is within its own borders."

"Such a development may take a long time in coming; on the other hand it may move much more swiftly than we imagine. If it does we shall be able within a short span of years to witness a 'Europe restored, industrious, stable, peaceful, far stronger in every way than it has ever been in the past; with armaments vastly reduced, with swords beaten into plowshares, and with a future bright with promise."

"It would be well for the American man of affairs to look forward to prepare himself to do business with a Europe of this sort."

**Cooperative Youth
Hold First Dance**

The recently organized Cooperative Youth consisting of young people living at the Cooperative Apartment House, 2700 Bronx Park, East, will hold their first dance, Saturday, May 21 at the house. All workers are urged to attend.

The Cooperative Youth Club is a social and athletic organization that will accept into its ranks all young workers, whether they reside at the Cooperative House, or not. It devoted a great deal of its time to playing baseball, tennis, rowing, hikes and other outdoor sports. It also has lectures and discussions.

**Snyder, Gray Lodged
In Sing Sing Prison**

Mrs. Ruth Brown Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, condemned slayers of Albert Snyder the woman's husband, arrived at Sing Sing Prison shortly before noon yesterday.

Accompanied by an escort of motorcycle police, the two automobiles containing the doomed pair were brought through the main street of the village and into the gates of the prison. The shades of the cars were tightly drawn and the crowds that had assembled on the sidewalks had no opportunity to glimpse the pair.

Without stopping at the Warden's office which is the general rule the pair were swept straight into the prison grounds. The doors banged quickly shut, and Gray and Mrs. Snyder had entered their final place of living until the hand of the law calls them to death in the electric chair.

Spiked Trench Before City of Peking



British, American, and White Russian officers have helped the bandit gangs of Chang Tso-lin to adapt all the recent discoveries in the science of war to Chinese conditions. Chang expects a powerful drive by the Kuomintang, and this trench, full of spikes, is intended to be used like the barbed wire of the Great War, in an attempt to stop them. Experience has shown that determined and courageous troops can not be stopped by mere mechanical devices, however.

Feng Takes Northern Stronghold; Advances

(Continued from Page One)

The Nanking government is decomposing. It is in serious financial difficulties. Tradesmen refuse to accept the new paper money issued by Chiang Kai-shek. The discipline in the army is declining. The soldiers, who have received no pay since March, are plundering. The policy of the Nanking government has caused serious differences to arise, particularly amongst the military leaders. The Canton dictator, Li Tsi-sing, who intends to make himself independent of Chiang Kai-shek, is pursuing his own policy under the slogan: "Kwangtung for the Kwangtungers!"

The arrests, searches and executions have become so common in Shanghai that the Chinese press reports them on the back page in small print. The police of the International and the French Settlements render the military authorities every assistance in carrying out the arrests and searches.

The entire Committee of the Indian Nationalists with its chairman at the head, has been arrested. The files and correspondence of the Committee have been confiscated by the police. According to the law arrested persons must be immediately handed over to the courts, this however has not been done up to the present.

Students Want Military Training

HANKOW, April 10, (By Mail).—The Provincial Students' Union has addressed a letter to the Educational Department of the Commission in charge of Political Affairs in Hupeh, asking that an order be issued for the introduction of military training in the Province of Hupeh.

The letter says that military force is an important weapon in the work of national revolution and every revolutionary worker must be equipped with military training. For this reason the Union requests that the schools should put in their curriculum a course in military training and that efficient officers be engaged to teach the students war tactics so that the students might be useful in the actual battle against the anti-revolutionaries.

Protest U. S. Bombardment

LONDON, May 16.—General Chiang Kai-shek has made a protest to the senior naval officers of the British, American and Japanese naval forces at Nanking, charging that warships of the powers have fired on Chinese troops in Kiangyin without provocation, according to an Admiralty communique.

**Chicago Labor Warns
Against Tax Slashes
To Aid Big Business**

CHICAGO, (FP) May 16.—Fighting against proposed federal income tax legislation, The Federation News, organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says:

"In actuality but 18 per cent of the people are paying income taxes today and therefore 82 per cent would derive no benefit from this proposed tax cut. Both democrats and republicans are furthering reduced income tax legislation. Both parties are convinced that such legislation will appeal immensely to the people, only a small percentage realizing that it would be of material benefit to not more than 18 per cent of the nation. They are simply taking advantage of the people's apathy of the masses and their lack of inclination to become familiar with issues of far reaching importance that are vital to them."

**Arrest Worker For
Distribution Of
Shop Paper in Mill**

WARREN, O., May 16.—Charged with "trespassing," S. Merton was arrested here for distributing shop papers among the workers in the Trumhall Steel Co. The issue called attention to the abominable working conditions in the mill and called upon the men to organize.

After being held in jail for two days Merton was brought before a local judge who fined him \$5.

**BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS**

Maurer Charges Old Age Pensions Beaten by Grundy

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16.—Big business united in a "deliberate distortion of facts" to defeat the old age pension bill in the recent legislature, President James H. Maurer charged yesterday before the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in session here.

The Manufacturers' Association, under the leadership of the unspeakable Grundy and the Estate Chamber of Commerce gave orders to their henchmen in the legislature to kill the measure, he declared in his presidential address.

The convention will be in session several days.

Paris Automobile Workers Strike Against Employers

PARIS, (By Mail).—Declaring that Citroen would never see the success of his project to exploit his workers in chain-gangs, 15,000 workers of the Citroen automobile shops, the Ford of Europe, yesterday went on strike. Within twenty-four hours they were joined by thousands of workers from the Granelle, Epinettes, Levallois and Saint-Ouen shops. At Saint-Ouen, Epinettes, and Levallois, Citroen was forced to close down his factories. In the 15th Paris District, the center of the Citroen Paris shops, and the scene of the first strike action and lockout, work has slowed up to such a point that the bosses have suppressed all passes in order to prevent workers from leaving the shops and to cut off communications with the outer world. Despite these precautions workers are gradually leaving the shops in District 15 and joining their comrades on the sidewalks and at the organization meetings.

Issued Strike Appeal.

The Strike Committee of the Metallurgists Union issued the following appeal to all workers of the Citroen plants:

"In locking out 10,000 workers at Javel and Gutenberg, the directors of the Citroen Automobile Corporation have planned to break all opposition to their vast scheme for wage reductions. Let no one enter the shops this morning. Go to the gates at the usual time and obey the decisions of your Union and of the Lockout Committee."

"For three days you have been thrown out on the sidewalks. To go back to work today means defeat, means accepting all the present wage reductions and all those to come, means sacrificing 4,000 of your comrades."

Refuse to Work.

"At the Saint-Ouen, Clichy, and Levallois shops, you will enter to urge all your comrades to strike, but you will refuse to work in order to show your solidarity with the workers of District 15."

"The hour for action has struck! Long live the Citroen workers! Solidarity of all Citroen workers in the struggle!"

The Citroen workers are striking against wage cuts and are demanding a minimum wage of 4.50 francs an hour for both sexes, suppression of fines for forgetting to punch in, lengthening of the noon hour now thirty minutes, payable at regular rates, and workers' control of production.

**Organized Farmers of
Oklahoma Rap Military
Training in Colleges**

OKLAHOMA CITY, (FP)—May 16.—Military training in the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College at Stillwater should be optional and not compulsory, says Pres. John Simpson of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma in a protest to the state board of agriculture.

The college will not endanger its federal appropriation by making the present 2-year compulsory drill optional, Simpson points out on the strength of official federal information. He says farmers regard it unjust to compel their sons who want to acquire agricultural training at the college to waste 2 years on marching with a gun under a retired army sergeant.

**Arrest Worker For
Distribution Of
Shop Paper in Mill**

WARREN, O., May 16.—Charged with "trespassing," S. Merton was arrested here for distributing shop papers among the workers in the Trumhall Steel Co. The issue called attention to the abominable working conditions in the mill and called upon the men to organize.

After being held in jail for two days Merton was brought before a local judge who fined him \$5.

**BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS**

Manifesto of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico

Peasants and Workers of the Republic! Comrades!

The recent events which have occurred in the Republic, the uprising of the Gallegos in Guanajuato; the rebellious outbreaks in the region of Los Altos, Jalisco; the assault on a railway train in the North, the recent conflicts in Chihuahua; the slaughter of Federal soldiers in Jalisco and finally the massacre of unarmed workers in Yucucaro, mark the beginning of a new civil war; they are the first signals of the conflict which threatens the country.

It could be pointed out that since 1910 the situation in Mexico is characterized by a series of fundamental contradictions which penetrate the entire economic and political life of the country. We need to mention: (1) the antagonism between the governing petty bourgeoisie and the remnants of the feudalistic State; (2) the antagonism between the nationalistic petty bourgeoisie and the economic hegemony of foreign capital; (3) the antagonism between national and foreign on one side, and the workers and peasants of the other; (4) and the antagonism between the Federal Government and a number of the State Governments.

All attempts to solve these contradictions, only lead to their accentuation, and give origin to inflammable situations which stir the country into a state of constant agitation and restlessness.

The 1927 Constitution. The political power of the small bourgeoisie against the dictatorship of the feudal state and the unlimited power of foreign capital, found its expression in the constitution of 1917.

The Constitution of 1917 expresses the effort of the young Mexican bourgeoisie, and other advanced elements of this epoch, to harmonize the interests of the landlords with those of the masses of peasants, and the interests of national and foreign capital with those of the industrial proletariat.

The very development of the Revolution, the struggle of the peasant masses for the land, the struggle of the working class for betterment in working and living conditions, and the very necessity of the petty bourgeoisie to defend its position against the continuous attacks of reaction and foreign capital, have obligated the promulgation of the rather radical laws, such as Article 27, 123, and 130 of the Constitution, which favor the creation of a national economy, and

The Petty Bourgeoisie in Power. Since 1917 reaction has on many occasions attempted to reconquer its lost ground. Sustained by foreign capital it organized counter revolutionary insurrections, incited bandit groups that pillaged the peasantry, and set on foot a campaign against the Government under the cloak of the Catholic Church. But the revolutionary governments instead of crushing with a steel arm the reactionary forces, have followed out a policy of compromises, delaying the reparation of the land, and restraining the struggle of the industrial proletariat against the foreign exploiters.

Lacking a solid economic base, and being politically disoriented by regionalism, the power of the petty bourgeoisie does not rest on its own strength, but rather on the weakness of the reactionary forces on the one part, and on the lack of development and the dispersion of the working and peasant class.

The crises confronting the petty bourgeoisie manifests itself clearly in the economic situation. To realize its program of national reconstruction the petty bourgeoisie not only desires to harmonize the interests of essentially opposed classes, but has sought also to conciliate irreconcilable economic forms. It has tried to oppose and put into competition to large scale rural ownership, a system of small ownership, and to the power of large capitalist enterprise small industry of town and country. A network of producers and consumers' cooperatives, and the creation of agricultural credit banks and labor banks, was to be destined to constitute the financial and organic base of this national economy, a medley of capitalist and socialist production.

To seek to realize such a program in a country whose exploited wealth is two thirds in the hands of foreign capital, where reaction makes alliances with the imperialist interest without first breaking the economic forms of capitalist society, is to deceive ones self and to deceive the masses of workers and peasants.

To solve in part the economic problem, and to satisfy the requirements of the external debt, which burdens the Mexican people, the Government has had to reduce to the minimum its expenditure budget, readjusting to this reduction the personnel in the Public Administration and of their salaries. The greater number of the State Governments owe wages of many months to their employees, including pay to their armed forces, creating with this general discontent, which is favorable to the success of subversive propaganda.

Today, foreign capital, the only organized economic force in the coun-

try, refuses to extend aid to the Government. Capitalism cannot tolerate restriction in its field of activities, and the steadfast ever increasing tendency of industrial enterprise, toward centralization, is essentially opposed to every effort to sustain small production, the existence of isolated cooperatives and craft conditions. The capitalist system demands for its development an absolute freedom, freedom for unlimited exploitation, freedom for extermination in its roller like advance, of the middle classes, converting it into a slave proletariat, or into an outcast which has to exist on the crumbs thrown to it by the capitalist society. Reaction and Imperialism has declared war on the Government of the Petty Bourgeoisie, whose politics are opposed to the frank and open dictatorship of capitalist power.

Two Roads. Today the power of the petty bourgeoisie finds itself threatened. Reaction organizes its forces to a point of centralization so that it may land a powerful blow to the Government of General Calles. The aim of the Reaction is to implant a military dictatorship, tear up the constitution of 1917, and put an end to the revolutionary movement of the workers and the peasants.

One must not for a moment doubt that behind the guns of the rebellion, behind the assassin's dagger of the Catholic Church, rises the gloomy shadow of Yankee Imperialism, the claws of the American Oil Kings, eager to extirpate the soil of Mexico of its "black gold," the motivating force of present day imperialist domination.

The cancellation of the treaty of Juarez, opening a lane to the free introduction of arms into Mexican territory, can be considered as nothing else but the open aid of the United States to the enemies of the Calles government.

Before the petty bourgeoisie and before its administration two roads are left open: The road toward the left, toward the unification of all workers and peasant forces toward an implacable struggle against reaction and the road toward the right, toward compromise, toward political indecision, which will sooner or later fatally lead to a union with the landlords and with the foreign capitalists.

Only by means of the complete expropriation of the land and of the means for its cultivation, from the great land owners, and its repatriation among the masses of poor landlord rural enterprises as well as the means of communication and transportation; only by the union of the petty bourgeoisie with the proletariat, and the formation of a real workers and peasants' government, and the alliance of Mexico with the masses of the other Latin-American countries, exploited by American and British imperialism, will be realized a national reconstruction benefiting not only the small bourgeois minority, but also the large majority of toilers in the land and in the town.

We and the Government of General Calles. The aims of the Communist Party are unknown to none. The Communist Party of Mexico (Mexican Section) of the Communist International struggles for the complete destruction of capitalist exploitation, for the economic and social liberation of the masses of workers and peasants, for the independence of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples and for the formation of the World Union of Soviet Republics.

But the Communist Party would not be the party of the vanguard,

SOVIET UNION AND CHINA ADD TO UNION POWER TWO MILLION MEMBERS; OTHER COUNTRIES LOSE

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and China are revealed as the only countries in which trade unionism is actively on the upgrade, in the annual review of trade union membership throughout the world issued by the Canadian department of labor. The department shows the workers of these two great countries almost solely responsible for the increase of 1,904,067 in the strength of the world trade union army in 1926.

The aggregate of organized workers at the close of 1926 in 46 countries covered by the report was 38,388,960. At the close of 1925 there were 36,448,067 organized workers.

The U. S. S. R. leads the world both in number of trade unionists and in gains compared with 1925. Unions at the end of 1926 are shown with 7,846,789 members compared with 6,604,684 at the close of 1925. Here is a gain of 1,242,105 members or nearly 20% in a single year.

The rapid growth of Chinese trade unionism, the most important force in the nationalist movement, renders figures out of date almost as soon as they are published. The report shows 1,240,000 organized Chinese workers compared with 300,000 at the close of 1925, a gain of 940,000 or more than 300%.

Trade union figures for the 16 countries as shown in the report are:

Australia 729,155

Austria 1,044,068

would not be a party really revolutionary, if it were not to defend at all times the immediate interests of the workers and peasants.

Today this immediate interest consists in the broadest alliance with the petty bourgeoisie for the defence of the existing Calles Government, against the reactionaries and against the menace of American intervention. Owing to the vacillating politics of this same government, to the stupid and brutal tactics of Morones against the autonomous unions, and owing to the economic situation which is getting more difficult each day, there exists the danger that sections of workers and peasants will incline toward those elements which are preparing for the destruction of the present government.

The Communist Party calls upon all and every one of its members upon all organizations independent and affiliated to the CROM, to all those opposed to the national peasants league and to the Agrarian Party, upon all workers and peasants organized within the CROM and in the Labor Party and to all workers at large, for the formation of a united front, for a workers and peasants' bloc—building around the Calles government a wall of defence against the reaction.

The Presidential Elections.

The agitation for a renewal of the executive power is one of the most important factors utilized by the reaction to organize its forces against the Calles administration. The Communist Party declares that the rebellion headed by the most conservative elements in the country, prepares for the forceful imposition of a reactionary candidate who will serve the interests of landlordism and foreign capitalism. The Communist Party declares that the realization of this plan not only would signify the extermination of the organized workers and peasants' movement, but also the destruction of the Constitution of 1917, and with it the destruction of all democratic rights and liquidation of all gains of the proletariat.

Therefore, the Communist Party warns the entire working class and peasants that it spurs at the present moment all propaganda for elections, under the existing conditions, organized instead in every factory, in every union, in each city and town, in agrarian communities and in general in all workers' organizations, committees for workers and peasants' defence against the reaction and for a united front for a counter revolutionary movement, only the immediate purging of the Army and the Public Administration by sifting out reactionary elements and the arming of the workers and peasants can there be a guarantee of real democratic elections.

No elections until the repulsion of reaction. No elections until the workers and peasants are guaranteed that they will be able to vote according to the dictates of their conscience guided by their class interests!

THE INTERESTS OF OUR CLASS, the working and peasant class, represent the real interests of our country drenched as it is with workers' blood. Our interests are the interests of the majority of the Mexican people, our heroic people, vanguard of the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

People of Mexico! A new world war is approaching. The Russian Revolution, the uprising of the Chinese people, the constant growth of the workers' and peasants' movement in all countries, and the stubborn struggle of the revolutionary elements against the bloody ferocity

FOREIGN TRADE OF U.S.S.R.

According to the returns of the People's Commissariat of Trade of U. S. S. R., the total volume of Soviet foreign trade over the European frontier reached 619 million roubles in the first half of the economic year 1926-27 (October-March), as against 666 million roubles in the first half of 1925-26.

Thus the active balance in the first half of the year 1926-27 amounted to 121.4 million roubles, as compared with an adverse balance of 66 million roubles in the first half of 1925-26.

As compared with March, 1926, the exports in March, current year, were at the same level (the exports in March, 1926, also being 57.4 million roubles), while imports decreased by 28.9 per cent (57 million roubles in March, 1926). The total turnover in March, 1927, decreased 14.4 per cent against March of last year (114.4 million roubles in March, 1926), however, the trade in March, current year, yielded an active balance of 16.9 million roubles, against an active balance of 0.4 million roubles in March, 1926.

In addition to the big gains in the Soviet Union and China there were small gains in Canada, Greece, Japan, Palestine and the United States. Decreases in trade union membership compared with 1925 were reported.

Other Figures.

Latest figures from the Central Council of Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R. place the total trade union membership in that country at 9,539,200. Similarly the All-China Labor Federation, in its appeal to the trade unions of the world, now claims 2,200,000 workers while the secretary of the Chinese seamen's union speaking in Berlin estimated that 3,000,000 Chinese workers would be represented at this year's trade union convention. These latter figures swell the membership of the world trade union army to well over 41,000,000, with the U. S. S. R. and China accounting for about 12,000,000 of the total.

of the fascist and clerical dictatorship in many of the countries of Europe and in Latin America, have taught the leaders of the bourgeoisie that the day is not very far distant when the oppressed proletariat, tired of sowing grain, only to die of hunger, of building palaces only to live in pig stalls, of filling the trenches with its corpses to overstock the coffers of the banking houses, united in a gigantic and invincible force, will rise to vanquish its oppressors.

Imperialism—enemy of Soviet Russia, enemy of the Chinese people, enemy of the world proletariat—is also the enemy of Mexico! The Reaction is no more than the sister to imperialism, united to it in order to strangle and crush freedom and human progress.

Comrades, forward! Unite to make powerful the forces of our country! Fight for the defence of your lives and your honor!

5th Congress of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO—Translated from El Machete No. 63—by J.N.S.

Anti-Union Bill Like Blacklegs' Charter of 1800

London, May 16.—A striking parallel to the present British Anti-Union Bill is found in the "Blacklegs' Charter" of 1799 and 1800 which carried the official name of the Combination Laws.

The first Act was rushed through Parliament with lightning speed; the second Act, passed in consequence of the protests that the first Act had provoked, modified some of its worst features, though it left the trade unions at the mercy of the employers.

Boss Alap Judge.

Under the first act any workman who combined with any other workman for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages could be brought before a single magistrate, and on conviction, he could be sent to jail. The magistrate might be his own employer.

To attempt to raise wages was in itself a crime, and a man who tried to persuade somebody else to leave to collect money for the purpose of raising wages or resisting reductions, laid himself open to prosecution.

In fact so "boundless" were the "crimes" created by the law that it was dangerous for workmen to converse with one another or with their own families.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Big Oil Man In Jail. LONG BEACH, Cal., May 16.—Fred W. Braddock, oil well drilling contractor, was under police guard at a hospital here today, suspected as the slayer of Mrs. Allie Brake, apartment house owner, who died under mysterious conditions. Authorities said they would seek a murder complaint against Braddock following the disclosures of a "drinking orgy in the oil man's home."

Slaves Turned Towards Ethiopia. American capitalism has its eyes turned towards Ethiopia, formerly known as Abyssinia. An unlimited amount of rubber, coffee, potash and other resources with plenty of slave labor makes Ethiopia unusually attractive to this country.

The correspondent of the Chicago Daily News has described the situation in detail. Under the pretense of "freeing" the slaves of that country, foreign capital has been invited to purchase the slaves from their owners.

All Facilities. The American correspondent reports that "seriously intentioned and responsible parties will be granted all the facilities and favors necessary to insure the financial success of their enterprise. The Abyssinian government is ready and eager to favor foreign capital which can develop the country and aid in the actual liberation of slavery by employing the slaves as workmen in their development projects."

The manner in which the slaves are to be "liberated" is described in the official announcement as follows: "Foreign capital will be invited to lease tracts of land for the cultivation of coffee, rubber, fruit and other products and for the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. Such enterprises will be furnished slave labor and will be obligated to remit one-half of the laborer's wage to his owner, the other half to be held by the government until such time as his accumulated earnings will suffice to purchase his freedom, which, according to estimates so far obtainable, will be approximately five years."

Ready Response. This proposal has found a ready response among American capitalists who are always looking for new fields to conquer.

The American consul at Aden, Arabia, in a report published by the Department of Commerce, headed, "Ethiopia, a Land of Vast Latent Wealth, writes: "Ethiopia, or Abyssinia as the country was formerly known, is one of the few productive regions of Africa in which no modern industry has as yet been introduced. The latent wealth of Ethiopia is undoubtedly enormous. Its soil is suitable for grain cultivation on a large scale and it has rich resources of rubber, coal, copper, silver, iron, gold, potash and mica. Wild coffee grows in abundance and only awaits scientific cultivation to make it an important factor in the world's coffee markets."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

SLAVE LABOR IS ETHIOPIAN BAIT FOR U. S. CAPITAL

Rich Resources Entice Yankee Exploiters

American capitalism has its eyes turned towards Ethiopia, formerly known as Abyssinia. An unlimited amount of rubber, coffee, potash and other resources with plenty of slave labor makes Ethiopia unusually attractive to this country.

The correspondent of the Chicago Daily News has described the situation in detail. Under the pretense of "freeing" the slaves of that country, foreign capital has been invited to purchase the slaves from their owners.

All Facilities.

The American correspondent reports that "seriously intentioned and responsible parties will be granted all the facilities and favors necessary to insure the financial success of their enterprise. The Abyssinian government is ready and eager to favor foreign capital which can develop the country and aid in the actual liberation of slavery by employing the slaves as workmen in their development projects."

The manner in which the slaves are to be "liberated" is described in the official announcement as follows: "Foreign capital will be invited to lease tracts of land for the cultivation of coffee, rubber, fruit and other products and for the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. Such enterprises will be furnished slave labor and will be obligated to remit one-half of the laborer's wage to his owner, the other half to be held by the government until such time as his accumulated earnings will suffice to purchase his freedom, which, according to estimates so far obtainable, will be approximately five years."

Ready Response. This proposal has found a ready response among American capitalists who are always looking for new fields to conquer.

The American consul at Aden, Arabia, in a report published by the Department of Commerce, headed, "Ethiopia, a Land of Vast Latent Wealth, writes: "Ethiopia, or Abyssinia as the country was formerly known, is one of the few productive regions of Africa in which no modern industry has as yet been introduced. The latent wealth of Ethiopia is undoubtedly enormous. Its soil is suitable for grain cultivation on a large scale and it has rich resources of rubber, coal, copper, silver, iron, gold, potash and mica. Wild coffee grows in abundance and only awaits scientific cultivation to make it an important factor in the world's coffee markets."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

work of from nine to ten hours a day. Unions are conspicuous by their absence in Tennessee but not so evangelists. It was in Tennessee that a young teacher by the name of Scopes was convicted of the charge of teaching evolution in a public school. Yes, the Tennessee employers are very much excited over the salvation of the souls of its women folk but is quite satisfied to let them experience a hell upon earth at the rate of \$11 for a week's work.

"FATHER cures paralyzed boy" reads a headline. Reading the text we learn that a dry goods merchant sacrificed a money-making business career to study physiotherapy so that he could gain for his son the use of his limbs which were paralyzed by an attack of infantile paralysis when he was a few months old. The boy now walks with the aid of crutches. It may be a news story and then again it may be an ad for a new health fad. Anyhow we are glad the boy is able to walk even with crutches the we would have more regard for the veracity of the story if he walked without them.

BENITO MUSSOLINI is trying hard to make his photographs look like those of Napoleon. Evidently the "great man" has passed the word around that he will be pleased to be regarded as the political heir of the "little Corsican." Caesar is another historical figure that Mussolini apes. But the important difference between Napoleon and Mussolini, is that the former helped to stabilize the rising bourgeoisie system while Mussolini is vainly trying to stabilize a dying order.

GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester, the Kodak man, has given \$1,500,000 to establish a dental clinic in London. John D. Rockefeller has donated a similar amount to the University of London to get a new site. Both philanthropists will be highly praised by the beneficiaries, which

will not make John's oil or Eastman's Kodaks a bit more unpopular in London than they are now.

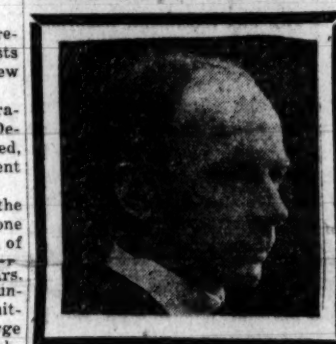
THE process of smoking out Calvin Coolidge on a third term is progressing apace. Coolidge is saying nothing. Whether he is thinking or not is problematical. Why should he think? Thinking is dangerous business. He might think himself out of a job. If the president of a gigantic plunderbund like this had any imagination he would sneak out of the White House at the nearest slave market. Many persons would rather repair railway tracks than hold down his job.

THE novel "Revelry" by Samuel Hopkins Adams is a story of the Harding administration with Harding under the fictitious name of Willis Markham as plain as a nose wart. The president killed time by playing poker with his gang and keeping constantly pickled. He had nothing against the system and seemed to enjoy what O'Henry would characterize "legitimate graft." Sometimes it was not even that, but it helped to break the monotony of life in the white house. The wages of sin is death so Markham died and his gang got scattered. Calvin Coolidge, we believe, could survive a third term in the White House.

Easier In Jail. SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 16.—His mind at ease, George M. Butler, self-confessed forger, was held by police here today for authorities of Hastings, N. Y. Butler said a troubled conscience impelled him to surrender to local police after two years of dodging arrest.

Auto Painters Initiate 17. CHICAGO—(FP)—May 16.—Auto Painters Local 396, Chicago, initiated 17 new members at the last meeting.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI



N. Y. FUR LOCALS SEND DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Joint Board Denounces Violation of Rules

Altho the sub-committee of the International Fur Workers' Union has failed to notify the New York Joint Board of the convention announced for June 13, the Joint Board and its affiliated locals—1, 5, 10, and 15—will, as usual, elect and send delegates to Washington so it was announced yesterday by Ben Gold, manager of the Board.

These delegates will go prepared to make charges against both the officials of the International, and of the American Federation of Labor, for their activities during the 1926 strike, where they carried on secret negotiations with the bosses and attempted to "break" the Joint Board.

"The Joint Board is pleased to note that the officers of the International have at last yielded to its persistent demand for a convention," said Gold in making public the plans of the progressive group.

Violate Constitution.
"However, it is the first time in the history of the International Fur Workers' Union that the constitution of the International is so flagrantly violated. The last preceding convention held the first week in May as the date for the 1927 convention. The International officers arbitrarily disregarded this decision of the highest International authority without resorting to any of the legal processes provided by the constitution. They thus offer additional evidence of their utter contempt for constitutional and democratic practices. Such is evidently the influence of the special A. F. of L. committee."

"In ignoring democratic rule, in disregarding the wishes of the membership, in considering the constitution as a mere scrap of paper, the special committee of the A. F. of L. is, in the opinion of the Joint Board, acting in a manner absolutely contrary to the fundamental principles of the American trade union movement. This sort of procedure will unquestionably have its detrimental effect on thousands of workers."

The Joint Board, altho by decree of the International it is suspended, considers this whole procedure absolutely unconstitutional, since the International did not hold any trial, as is provided by the laws of the union. In discussing the coming convention, which rumor says is to be housed in the American Federation of Labor building in Washington Gold says: "The Joint Board hopes that the delegates to the coming convention will be interested in practical union problems rather than in political intrigues of the A. F. of L., which has done very little to build the International Fur Workers' Union, but very much to destroy its power."

"The Joint Board delegates will go to the convention with charges against the International officials and some of the officials of the A. F. of L. for seeking to break the 1926 strike of the fur workers, betraying the strikers by concluding a secret understanding with the manufacturers, for framing up the Joint Board representatives, for violating the International constitution, and, finally, for seeking to break the Joint Board and its Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, and concluding a secret agreement with the manufacturers, which deprives the fur workers of their gains as a result of the 1926 strike."

"The Joint Board attaches special importance to the fact that the convention is going to be held in the Federation Building in Washington. We undoubtedly appreciate the generosity of the A. F. of L. for granting

Admiral Bristol Wants To Cross Soviet Union On Way to China; Can't

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 16.—Admiral Bristol, newly appointed Commander of the American forces in China, has asked permission of the U. S. S. R. to cross the country on his way to China because his wife's illness made it impossible for her to stand the ocean trip. Admiral Bristol was refused permission to cross the U. S. S. R. on the grounds that the U. S. Government refused a visa to Comrades Platokoff, Sokolnikoff and Kolontai.

In view, however, of Mrs. Bristol's illness, she was permitted to cross the U. S. S. R. on her way to China.

Boost 100 Per Cent American for Team

That Iuanowah Hopi Indian runner and snake dance priest from Oraibi, Ari., will be a member of America's next Olympic team was considered a certainty yesterday as a result of his brilliant performance in winning the Marathon from this city to Long Beach, N. Y.

its premises to our convention. We hope, however, that the A. F. of L. officials will not take advantage of this and seek to dictate terms and policies to their invited guests."

Reorganize Newark
Meanwhile, in their efforts to prepare a convention that will do its bidding without question, the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee is beginning activities in Newark, and has started "reorganizing" the Rabbit Workers' Local there.

Two weeks ago this local was declared suspended because it did not pay to the International immediately upon demand its debt of \$5,000, contracted by the former corrupt administration of the local, headed by Milton Corbett, who is a right wing henchman.

The International is following the same old routine of opening new headquarters and inviting the workers to come and register. They have put in charge of this work Pietro Lucci, a vice-president of the International, who is so hated by the Local 25 membership that when he tried to speak at one of their meetings, at which all the other right wing officials were present to argue their cases, Lucci was not allowed in the hall, by request of the members. He has for a long time wanted the job of manager of this local; he has been promised it by the International, but the members have persistently refused to accept him, and have demanded a manager of their own choice. Now he is to be given his desire—at least so far as the International is concerned.

Loyal to Own Union
The members have different ideas about the matter. They still remain loyal to their own union, and to M. Langer, the manager they chose for themselves.

Altho it had been expected that the Supreme Court of Brooklyn might render some decision yesterday upon the application for certificates of reasonable doubt in the cases of the nine fur workers imprisoned at Mineola, there was no verdict from Judge May, who has the matter under consideration. It is possible there may be no word on this until tomorrow.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Health Food
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY 5555

MRS. ROGIN
Vegetarian Restaurant
249 E. 13th St. New York

For a Rational Combined Vegetarian Meal Come to
Rachil's Vegetarian
Dining Room
215 East Broadway 1st floor.

Tel. Lehigh 6022.
DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-3 P. M.
Daily Except Friday and Sunday.
249 EAST 11th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

JIMMIE HIGGINS
BOOK SHOP
Announces its
removal to
106 UNIVERSITY PL.
(One block south of
its former location)
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5015.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Union City Out 5,000 Strong for Sacco, Vanzetti

Union City, N. J., never saw a demonstration comparable to the great outpouring Sunday of workers to demand the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Five thousand workers jammed the public square, nearly as many as attended the recent Union Square demonstration in New York.

Louis Quintilano of Il Martello, Vincenzo Vacira of Il Nuovo Mondo and at Devine of the International Labor Defense reviewed the celebrated case before a meeting where scores of bright hood standards and placards in English and Italian carried Sacco-Vanzetti slogans.

Twenty-three organizations, many of them Italian, joined in the meeting.

Jail Eight Pickets in Barber's Strike

(Continued from Page One)

State Federation of Labor, appealed to the girls to stand firm and take their work out of the "hip" class and make it a self-supporting and self-respecting occupation.

The union demands that all workers be hired through the union hall and that barbers working only Friday and Saturday to take care of the week-end rush be given \$22 instead of \$20, while Saturday workers get \$14 instead of \$12. A ten-hour day is also asked.

Leading points in the proposed contract are:

A working day of 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. save on Saturdays, when they will work until 9.

Agreement that the master barber is not to open the shop himself before 8 A. M.

A working day of 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. on legal holidays, with a compensating half day off for the barbers in that same week.

Extra man who work Fridays and Saturdays only, to receive \$22 for the two days instead of \$20, the present rate.

The manicurists want union recognition and ask for a fixed salary of \$18 a week and 50 per cent. of all profits from their work exceeding \$26 a week.

In the beauty parlors, the booth-workers all ask a salary of \$35 a week plus 50 per cent. of all profits in excess of \$50 a week.

The hair-dressers and permanent wavers, who do other work as well, want a flat 25 per cent. on all hair-dressing and permanent waving, a flat weekly salary of \$45, and 50 per cent. additional of all profits over \$65 a week.

The strikers also demand that women and girls shall work not longer than nine hours a day, including one hour for luncheon, and that none shall go to work before 8 A. M. or work later than 9 P. M.

Sends \$25.
Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find a check of twenty-five dollars as a donation to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

The Workers' Educational Institute of Roxbury will always be among those organizations which stand behind the Mouthpiece of the Workers. THE DAILY WORKER.

Fight On Comrades!
Comradely yours, B. Clayman, secretary.

Polish-German Battle On Silesian Election Day, Thirty Injured

BRESLAU, Germany, May 16.—Thirty persons were reported to have been injured, some seriously, today in a series of anti-German election riots in the city of Rybnik, Polish Upper Silesia.

Liberals Protest to Polish Envoy On Persecution

A stirring appeal to the Polish government from a group of influential Americans, revealing a wholesale disregard of political, religious and personal rights in that country and begging for their restoration was received yesterday by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish minister to the United States. The memorial was presented to the minister at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City, and is being studied by him prior to being forwarded to Warsaw.

The revelations are made by a group of Americans including Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Clarence Darrow, Sheppard Eddy, Felix Frankfurter, Norman Hapgood, David Starr Jordan, William Allen White, Paul U. Kellogg, and thirty-eight others.

Thousands Jailed.
Six thousand individuals, according to this committee, are imprisoned in Poland today for political reasons, and wholesale brutality and torture are visited upon them by the authorities. Many detailed cases are cited.

Civil liberties, the committee finds, after prolonged search at first hand and among official Polish documents, have been virtually wiped out under the Polish republic.

As evidence it is stated that 237 out of 287 Eastern Orthodox churches in one province have been suppressed; and that 80 per cent of the issues of some anti-administration newspapers have been suppressed. The forcible abolition of minority parties, labor unions, and political clubs is also found to be of common occurrence.

Counterman's Union Kills Injunction in Fight on Luncheon

A permanent injunction restraining the Delicatessen Counterman's Union from picketing Gold's luncheon, 1318 First Ave., was refused yesterday by Judge Gavegan in the supreme court.

The strike was called on April 23 and picketing was started immediately. After one week, a temporary injunction was issued, now vacated by the judges decision. I. M. Sackin is attorney for the union.

A strong picket committee is now on the job before the luncheon.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

MR. PIM PASSES BY
That delightful English Comedy by A. A. Milne. Produced for the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER by the Theatre Guild.

ALL THIS WEEK

Get your tickets now at The DAILY WORKER (Local Office) 108 E. 14th St.—Telephone Stuyvesant 6584.

MAY 16--MAY 21

Outline Plans for Young Pioneer Camp for N. Y. Children

Two hundred delegates representing trade unions, cooperatives and other workers organizations met last night at the 14th St. Labor Temple in the Young Pioneers' Camp conference. With James Mayers, Negro, of the Progressive Painters' Union presiding and David Lyons as secretary, the conference outlined plans for a camp at Pawling, N. Y. to accommodate 200 workers' children.

A resolution to raise \$15,000 in shares to finance the camp was passed unanimously after eloquent pleas for the Young Pioneers' Camp by Pascal Cosgrove of the Amalgamated Food Workers and Kate Gittlow of the United Council of Working-class Housewives.

Combining fresh air, sunshine and country advantages for workers' children with education in the workers' struggle for emancipation, the camp will be in operation this summer, it is hoped.

Tories Discredited By Raid on Arcos

(Continued from Page One)

Second note of protest to the Foreign Office. No note has yet been sent to the Baldwin Government by Moscow.

Although the die-hard press, notably the Daily Mail, controlled by the Churchill-Hicks-Birkenhead wing of the Conservative Government, is attempting to circulate rumors about "sinister Soviet documents" found in the Arcos offices, public opinion remains profoundly sceptical. The "Zimoviev letter" is still in the minds of political observers, and Soviet Union officials predicted soon after the raids that "sinister documents" would be "found."

Many rumors of changes in Tory leadership as a result of the raids are in circulation.

Premier Baldwin is said "not to be in the best of health" and he is anxious to give up his duties and his leadership of the Conservative party.

The leadership of the party would probably fall to Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead or Sir William Joynson-Hicks, all of whom represent the most reactionary faction in the party.

A storm of protest greeted the die-hard ministry in the House of Commons when Sir William Joynson-Hicks made an attempt to explain the raids.

Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, indicated that the opposition would pursue its criticism of the Government for this raid and would ask that a day be set aside to debate the conduct of the Home Minister. This will be arranged through a motion being made to reduce the Home Minister's salary.

\$50,000,000 Credits
GENEVA, May 16.—M. Khinchuk, head of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, today confirmed a report that an arrangement has been concluded with one of the "Big Five" London Banks for Soviet credits of \$50,000,000, probably the Midland.

New Haven Branch of Workers Party Gives \$100 to Daily Worker

Dear Comrades:
Enclosed you will find check for \$100 from a collection among the members of the New Haven Branch W. P. I am sorry that I was unable to send you the money earlier. We will try our best to get more funds for The DAILY WORKER. We are planning to arrange a benefit entertainment for The DAILY WORKER.

Fraternally yours, New Haven Branch, W. P.—S. Gendelman, Secretary.

Building Feeling Pinch of Lockout; Deadlock Unended

Despite the presence in New York of the entire international executive board of the Plumbers' Union, the city-wide lockout and the Brooklyn strike were apparently no nearer settlement last night than at any time in the past three weeks.

With the lockout in force two weeks, building is beginning to feel the effects of arrested construction work. While there have been no extensive layoffs, scores of jobs are effected and the prolongation of the lockout another week will definitely cripple the entire industry.

Brooklyn Plumbers Local 1 met last night, but no announcement was forthcoming as this edition went to press on predictions that the members might consent to return to work pending arbitration of their demands for a \$2 increase and the five-day week. The Building Trades Employers' Association, which through C. G. Norman has superintended the lockout, refuses flatly to discuss arbitration while the Brooklyn workers are out, but the union is equally belligerent.

The relative strength of the courts and the bosses was to be tested today when Bronx plumbers seek their jobs back on the strength of a court order given yesterday directing the employers to call off the lockout. Similar scraps of paper have been worthless to the union so far, but international officers are placing reliance on them in forcing the Bronx employers to back down.

Raise \$38,000 for Joint Defense by Successful Bazaar

The Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers, and Cloak and Dress-makers estimates that over \$38,000 was taken in during the four-day bazaar which closed at New Star Casino on Sunday night—or early Monday morning to be accurate.

It was pronounced the most successful bazaar in the history of labor in this city, and everyone is still discussing the wonderful bargains they found and the good time they had.

It was decided because of the rush of business which lasted up to the time of closing, that the Chevrolet automobile which was touring around the hall all day Sunday should not be disposed of until Friday, May 27, when the bazaar workers are to have a reception and dance at New Star Casino to celebrate all the hard work they have done for the past few weeks.

Those who buy auto tickets from members of the Defense Committee during the next two weeks will receive an Honor Roll Certificate. All holders of auto tickets will be admitted to the affair on May 27th for 50c. instead of the regular price, 75c.

Booths Sold Out
The hall was swept nearly clean of articles for sale by midnight on Sunday, and it was hard for the latecomers to find anything on which to spend their money. There was not one of the beautiful dresses, or women's coats, no groceries, no leather goods. Booth after booth was swept clean, and everyone was going home loaded with packages.

The boys had yelled themselves hoarse shouting the virtues of bargains—in lamps, and china, and silver, and jewelry, phonographs, radios, furniture, and books. And to the very last, there was high spirits and energy, poking and laughing; no wonder the few right wingers who slipped in to see how the workers had obeyed the commands of President Green and the Forward (not to contribute) went home with sour faces.

It was a record-breaking event; and it shows the mettle of the workers who are fighting reaction in the needle trades and in the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. They are bound to succeed.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

NOT BATTLESHIPS

but

2 LARGE STEAMERS

(CLEARMONT and ONTARIO)

will take 5,000 workers

to BEARMOUNTAIN and
BACK ON THE HUDSON

Saturday, June 4th

FREIHEIT

The Jewish Daily

EXCURSION



Everybody Will Meet at Battery Park at 1 o'Clock.

TICKETS—In advance \$1.25. At the dock \$1.50.

BUY TICKETS in advance—and save time and money.

Buy Tickets at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York

Noted Stars Shine

(Dudley Diggs and Laura Hope Crews)



in

MR. PIM PASSES BY

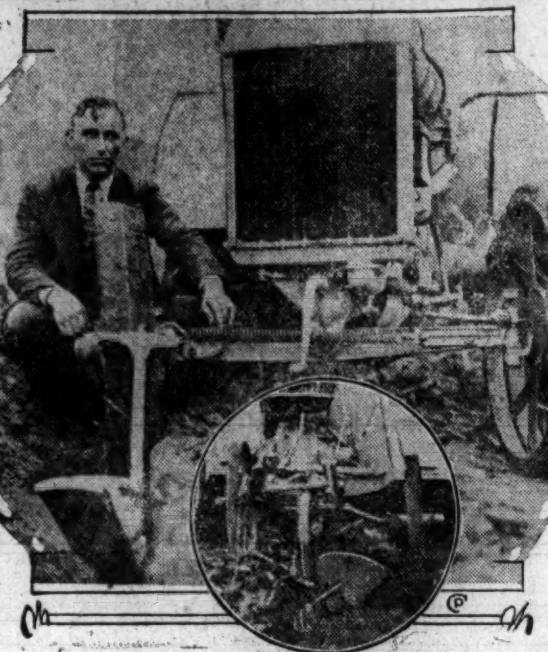
That delightful English Comedy by A. A. Milne. Produced for the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER by the Theatre Guild.

ALL THIS WEEK

Get your tickets now at The DAILY WORKER (Local Office) 108 E. 14th St.—Telephone Stuyvesant 6584.

MAY 16--MAY 21

AUTOMATIC PLOW INVENTED



An "automatic plow" has been invented by F. L. Zybach, railroad motor car inspector and farmer, living near Grand Island, Neb. By attaching a timed automatic steering device to a tractor, Zybach is able to do his work on the railroad while his tractor plows his fields. He is shown pointing to the device. Inset shows how the plow works from the rear of the tractor.

Chair Workers of Gardner, Mass. in Organization Drive

GARDNER, Mass., May 16.—Continuing the work of organizing a union of chairworkers in Gardner began so successfully on the 20th of March, the workers now have regular union meetings every week and have applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They are hopeful that their request for affiliation will be soon granted that they may take their place in the ranks of the strongest unit in the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting held on the 11th of May in the Franco-American Hall Gardner's very hopeful report was given by the financial secretary. "During the past week" ran the report despite the howling tactics of the bosses, and in spite of the fact that our organizer can only devote one day a week to the work in this city, we have trebled our membership during the last five days. The superintendent of the Heywood Plant has been calling all the workers whom he suspects of being in favor of a union into the office and threatening them with the loss of their jobs. But the workers have been well warned and they can lie to the boss as well as any boss can lie to them.

Fool The Boss.

The workers have formed a committee composed of delegates from each of the twenty factories in the city, and this committee is proving its value as the real weapon for organizing in the machine industries. Every week the committee meets with the executive and reports on the work done in the factories during the week, and every week they turn in more and more application cards for membership in the union. Because of the fact that only two persons have access to the lists of membership and that the strength of the organization is not made public at the membership meetings, the bosses are crazy to know just what strength the workers really have. They have sent in two stool pigeons to find out what is going on but they were had to go away no wiser than they were at the beginning.

The workers who have joined the union so far are almost all American born workers, and it is due to the efforts of these hard working exploited factory workers that the union has begun to grow as it has. The workers of Gardner have proven the theory that the working class can and does throw up its own leadership in time of struggle provided that the leaders of the working class can give them work to do. The workers of Gardner are confuting by their activities the theory that the American working masses have been bought off by high wages, self-owned cottages, and automobiles. The workers of Gardner, as do all wage-workers in large scale industry, replied to the pessimists, by getting down to work and forming a union. They say that it may be true that they are bought off but that an average wage of \$18 a week does not look like that to them.

The workers of Gardner know their own business best and are pushing on to the formation of a powerful union in the chair city to protect their interests.

Some Efficiency Expert.

At the union meeting held in Gardner on Wednesday 11th of May a talk was given by Organizer Murdoch on the methods of Banking Capital in Industry, as illustrated in the case of the Heywood Wakefield Co. since that firm has passed into the control of Henry Hornblower, influential Boston banker. In the discussion that followed one old worker who has been employed in the Heywood concern for eight years gave the following story.

"I have worked for eight years in the stock-room of the Heywood factory," he said, "and up till the time the factory was reorganized I used to work a full week and at 45 cents an hour. My pay was enough to maintain me and my family."

"But when Henry Hornblower sent in his efficiency men they cut down the number employed in my department by half and so arranged the work that those of us who were left had to do more work in three days than we did before in a week. Then came the wage-cut and they cut my wages 5 cents an hour which gave me only \$12.82 one week and \$17.10 the next. . . how could any man with a family live on this?"

"I did not pay my mortgage on the house and after I was five months behind on my monthly payments and I got a notice from Hornblowers and Weeks of Congress Street Boston to leave my house if I did not pay up. . . I got out."

"My boss held the mortgage on my house and he did not kid me into believing it was my home. . . I guess I was not bribed."

Picketing with the Dressmakers

By A. SOKOLOV

In Memory of The Great Strike.

It was a cold windy morning when I decided to visit the trenches of class struggle and participate in the dressmakers' picket line. At 7:45 a. m. I reached the Automat on 36th street and 7th avenue and stopped in for my breakfast.

The restaurant was packed to its capacity with dressmakers who were sitting or standing and quickly consuming their breakfasts. They all seemed very busy and, eating only as a matter of necessity, they rushed out of the hole.

The turnover of people was so great that the stream of men and women was continuously marching out. It seemed as if the Automat served the dressmakers as a recruiting station for the start of the picket line. I followed the crowd and soon found myself on the picket line.

Hundreds of men and women in rows of two or four, like a well disciplined army, were marching up and down along 26th street. Their faces expressed seriousness, sincerity and determination to fight. There could be no doubt that these men were conscious of the struggle, that they were out to achieve their aim.

Along the walls of the factories were stationed tens of policemen, detectives and thugs who watched closely every step of the pickets. It was suspiciously quiet. One could feel the approaching storm.

"They are coming"—the word passed swiftly down the rows of pickets. The eyes of the hundreds of men turned toward a group who approached the factories surrounded by thugs and gangsters.

"Scabs! Scabs! Scabs!" shouted a few. It was immediately picked up by the rest. For several minutes the thunder-like outcry of "Scabs" filled the garment district.

Among the scabs were prominent leaders of the right wing.

Like wild beasts the police, thugs and gangsters threw themselves upon the pickets, clubbing them mercilessly and carelessly. But even then the dressmakers retreated in perfect order, trying to avoid too many arrests. In fact only a few were arrested that morning, and only those who were pointed out to the police by the right wing leaders.



"Professional Patriots" In the City of Mills

By MARY B. TRASK.

The Keymen of America and the Military Order of the World War are the patriotic organizations which are leading the war against the DAILY WORKER.

The labor-smashing activities of these hysterical patriotic organizations are described in *Professional Patriots*, edited by Norman Haggood and published by Albert and Charles Boni.

The Keymen, led by Fred R. Marvin, who does a lucrative business "exposing the menace of Communism," claimed credit in 1924 of rendering "this nation a remarkable service in defeating socialism and communism which was manifested through the third ticket headed by LaFollette and Wheeler."

The Advisory Council of the Keymen includes officials of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, the National Founders Association, the National Clay Products Industries Association, the Citizens Alliance of St. Paul, the Employers Association of Jackson, Michigan and the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. In addition representatives from practically all the patriotic associations are on the council as well as the leading lights of the Chemical Warfare Reserve and the Military Intelligence Association.

According to "Professional Patriots" the organization announces that among other duties its members should be prepared to help stop the growth of Communism and Socialism, work for industrial freedom, keep informed through the Information Bureau of all subversive and radical movements, keep the Information Bureau posted on local activities of radical movements, and assist local newspapers to secure and print information that will aid in this character of work. The membership fee in the organization is \$12 per year which includes the daily information service of the organization appearing on the editorial page of the *Commercial*.

One of Mr. Marvin's latest feats is reflected in an editorial in the New York World (May 8, 1926) under the title, Another Red Conspiracy Yarn:

The *Army and Navy Journal* engages in a very curious enterprise when it prints an article under the headline "Oil Scandals Engineered by Radicals," by Fred R. Marvin. Mr. Marvin is introduced as editor in chief of the New York *Commercial*, who is "accepted as the best-published man in the United States on the origin, nature, purpose, methods and systems of the various radical and subversive organizations now infesting the United States and engaged in seeking to overthrow this government."

In effect, Mr. Marvin undertakes to make it appear, somehow, that the naval "oil scandals," as he calls them, were part of a Bolshevik or Communist plot. How he does not show. He does assert that after the Senate investigating committee set to work, "the publicity work which followed was guided largely by the Socialist and Communist movements in this country." Any such statement can hardly be charged to a faulty memory. But, as Mr. Marvin tells the story, when the cases went into the Federal Courts the truth came out: "There was no scandal. No one sought to rob the Government." Judge Kennedy, in the Teapot Dome case, he cites as holding everything was all right. But the Russian conspiracy resulted in preventing "fuel-oil tanks at strategic points," and so on, from being used for the benefit of the navy.

Then in Mr. Marvin's text, under the heading "Schemers Win Their Desires," comes this: "But the incident, played up as it was because it came with the magic name 'scandal,' accomplished what the original projectors of the scheme expected it would accomplish. . . The 'strategic' play of Zinovieff was a success."

What is the conceivable purpose of publishing such fluff?

In connection with Mr. Marvin's articles the *Army*

and *Navy Journal* ran an essay contest, the essays dealing with the "most effective remedy against pacifist propaganda." The announcement of this essay contest contained the statement that "*Army and Navy Journal* will furnish information upon which the essays may be based." Mr. Marvin signed the announcement.

From the start Pinchak had been one of the leaders among the rank and file. An old man at the beginning of the strike, he had added ten years in as many months—one year for each skirmish with the officers of law and order. There had been a time when Pinchak lay ill in his dingy home, when the union doctor spoke gravely as he examined the bruises and cut which, it seemed, would never heal. They did heal, finally, and in a few weeks Pinchak was back on the picket line, as undaunted as ever. But not quite as well.

It was in the thirteenth month of the strike that he came into the office. I had not seen him for some time; only when he spoke did I realize that this bent shaking old man was Pinchak of the ready smile, "best of the bunch."

He lowered himself slowly into a chair—closed his eyes as if exhausted by the effort.

"Well, Fellow-Worker, what can we do for you?"

"It is not me—it is the doctor who has said." His English was a little more of an effort than formerly. I have the weakness and the doctor says it is that I must have more of the food and more of coal for the house."

No Money.

We could do nothing. Relief money was almost nonexistent. For the first time since the beginning of the strike we had been unable to pay gas bills—a month ago we had been forced to cut the relief almost in half. This, Pinchak knew. It was not to ask the impossible that he had come.

"I can not work—I have too much the weakness. But my boy is strong, and he wishes to go to the mill."

Beaten Back.

Pinchak's son turned scab! Mike had been among the youngsters what his father had been on the picket line. He had thrown himself into the strike with all the enthusiasm of his fourteen years. But, if he did not work, how could his father live?

"All right, fellow-worker. Let the boy go back."

It was not the first time I had heard such strange advice given. What else was there to do?

But Pinchak was trying to make himself understood. "It is that from the union I want a paper to say he should work. A paper that he is not a scab."

Not much to ask of the union for which he had fought so long, surely not much—only a little paper. But it was a thing the union could not give. Knowing this, we argued without hope against each other. It could not be done.

No Scabbing.

"But, Pinchak, if he goes to work, everyone will know he has good reason. No one will blame him or you. Let him go to the mill."

Slowly, carefully, Pinchak got up. He reached his shaking hand to the man who had told him the decision.

"The union can not give me the paper—it is of no matter. Thank you the same, fellow-workers."

He started toward the door—it seemed hardly possible that he could walk alone.

"You will let the boy go to work, Pinchak?"

He turned to us an expressionless face. "With no paper? No. My boy will be no scab."

There was no use in further pleading. We stood silent as he left.

and *Navy Journal* ran an essay contest, the essays dealing with the "most effective remedy against pacifist propaganda." The announcement of this essay contest contained the statement that "*Army and Navy Journal* will furnish information upon which the essays may be based." Mr. Marvin signed the announcement.

From Frigidaire to Furnace Room

By DONALD McKILLOP.

(Worker Correspondent)

I had no adventure on Saturday night, only an experience. The experience upset me more than the adventure of the previous Saturday because I am no longer a good Christian. It is impossible for me to believe at once, in the christian tenet of loving my neighbor as myself. So, when it became evident that my mate and I would have to work until eleven o'clock at night in order to finish the job, the love of self made me curse inwardly at the state of affairs which pinned me down. The galling part of it was that the job could have been done in half the time had it not been

for a stupid woman who follows blindly the dictates of her husband.

It would have required the miracle-working power of a Jesus Christ to convince that woman that the motor, which drives the compressor of the "Frigidaire," would work silently in the bottom of the cabinet, and give no annoyance, whatsoever. She insisted it had to go in the cellar where her better half wished. This meant we had to cut through the stone wall of the cellar, the supporting beams and the floor above in order to lead the lines to the cabinet in the kitchen.

Late Work Needless.

When the husband arrived, we found him amenable to reason, but too late

to save us from the unnecessary work of cutting. It was poor consolation to my outraged feelings to have the husband admit, when the motor was running, that he didn't think it could be so quiet.

It is bad enough in all conscience, overtime on any other day, but working late on Saturday is anathema to me because where I come from Saturday afternoon is inviolable to bourgeois and Bolshevik alike. In fact, those who get drunk only on Saturday afternoon say that Saturday is the day that God made. Sunday being a holy day in Scotland, we are able to recuperate from the dancing or drinking of the previous day.

BOOKS

AN 18TH CENTURY ECONOMIST.

Laissez Faire and Communism, by John Maynard Keynes. New Republic, Inc., \$1.

Do not waste your money or your time on this volume. The essays that are printed between the two covers are more or less unrelated. One series deals, in a general way, with economic motives. The second series contains some sketchy impressions of Russia in 1925. The work contains no central theme and is not a unit in any sense.

Keynes' essays on Russia, which were printed serially in the New Republic, suffer from two causes. Incidentally, Mr. Keynes was not in Russia long enough to grasp the meaning of the Soviet experiment. Fundamentally, however, he is so unaware of the meaning of economic processes and sequences that he might have spent a decade in the Soviet Union and still have had no idea what it was all about.

Keynes, like so many liberals, sees economics in three dimensions—height, breadth and depth. In his economic world there is little room for either motion or for growth (evolution).

This limitation is well expressed in his essay on "Individualism." "Laissez Faire," he writes, "drew its sustenance from many different revivals of thought and feeling." Its principles were formulated by "the political economists who sprang into prominence just at the right moment." These economists, who happened along, "told us that for certain deep reasons unfettered private enterprise would promote the greatest good of the whole. What could suit the business man better?"

Keynes makes the whole process accidental. He does not once suggest, in the whole essay, any possible connection between what the business men wanted (profits) and what the economists wrote.

The same point of view is expressed in a later essay. Keynes pays his respects to Marxian socialism; "how a doctrine so illogical and so dull can have exercised so powerful and enduring an influence over the minds of men, and thru them, the events of history." Again he assumes the dullness or brilliancy of an idea is the determining factor in its historic influence.

It seems strange that a man so intimately conversant with current economic facts and events should be unable to see any pattern connecting or relating them. Yet Mr. Keynes can write these essays on the economic plans of eighteenth and nineteenth century life without recognizing either the part played by economic forces in the determining of laissez-faire and other schools of thought and without finding any connection between economic events.

For him ideas happen along and economies occur as wantonly as snowflakes float out of a winter sky.

Mr. Keynes has a world-wide reputation as an economist. There is not a page in this work that would justify the assumption that he understands either economic forces or economic processes.

—SCOTT NEARING.

A SENTIMENTAL REFORMER.

The Revolt of Modern Youth, by Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Wainwright Evans, Boni and Liveright, \$2.50.

One can see the moment he has completed the first chapter of this book, that Judge Lindsey likes to talk a lot, and does. The volume is worthless in all aspects save one—and that is, in its delineation of the conservative-liberal's attitude toward sex matters among the younger generation. The approach to the subject is thoroughly unscientific. The writing is perhaps the most sentimental balderdash that the last few years have produced. Very poorly connected and replete with repetitions and incidents that prove nothing except the obvious, "The Revolt of Modern Youth" has nevertheless been greeted by critics as "a human document" and "an enlightening bit of frankness." That, I can say right here, is all nonsense.

Lindsey deplores the wide breach now existing between parents and children but offers no solution.

"I am not attempting to offer solutions. I have no panacea," he says.

He recognizes the fact that parents are wrong in misunderstanding their children to the point where it becomes harmful both to the children and to them, but he forgives this because tradition dictates such a state of affairs. And it seems that to Judge Ben Lindsey tradition is sacred. Everything is justified on that ground. But to create new customs, new social institutions—never!

He attacks the views of churchmen on juvenile delinquency but adds that he does "not cite these cases as attacks on the clergy or the church." The social causes that underlie these conditions and that have produced this false sex modesty between people are never touched upon.

The politician in Lindsey shows itself too. A great portion of the book is devoted to a defense of himself and his methods against the methods of people "who have tried to blacken my name with trumped up stories in the past and who would welcome the flimsiest pretext to do it again."

His suggestions are always for individual remedies in the present social state. Beyond that he cannot see.

Our suggestion in ending is that in the event of the book's running into several editions, the name should be changed to "A Judge's Lament" to be in perfect harmony with his treatment.

—EDWIN ROLFE.

FROM BARBARISM THRU CIVILIZATION.

Where Is Civilization Going? by Scott Nearing. New York, Vanguard Press. Fifty cents.

Scott Nearing has scored again! This time with a smashing attack upon the prophets of confusion and despair, the Menckens and the Spenglers. "They see capitalism tottering," he writes. "They feel the foundation of civilization crumbling under their feet, and they have neither the knowledge nor the understanding to realize that the labor movement is already building a new social structure upon the ruins of civilization." (p. 78.)

The book traces the progress of human society from the days of savagery through barbarism into civilization. The class struggles of the period of "civilization" are treated in some detail. Slavery was gradually replaced by the system of serfdom and the triumph of the feudal lords. Thru a series of bourgeois revolutions, such as the English Revolution of 1687, the bourgeoisie overthrew feudalism upon a world scale and capitalism entered upon its historical role.

Capitalism has now entered upon its final stage—imperialism. "Accumulating economic surpluses, after the middle of the nineteenth century, pushes the whole capitalist system into the imperial world stage." (p. 27.) In this period the class struggle is pressing the working classes into working class organization upon the industrial, political and co-operative sectors of the battle line. "In the course of these struggles the form of society is modified." (p. 32.)

"Each economic order builds a political structure adequate to provide for its needs." The immediate task before the world proletariat is the overthrow of the bourgeois state representing organized business, and the establishment, in its place, of a workers' state representing organized labor.

In this struggle the War of 1914 was a landmark and a turning point. It "was a danger signal that indicated the growing weakness of capitalist imperialism. The system had reached a point where it was eating itself up in the course of gigantic competitive struggles. If the masses adhered to the system they would be crushed by it." (p. 71.) The turning point was the Russian Revolution of November, 1917.

How did the forces of the organized world proletariat meet the challenging situation created by the war? "War experience led the members of the Second International to accept ministerial posts and other appointments from the business class states. The Third International, on the other hand, has insisted upon emphasizing the class struggle. Furthermore, and unlike the Second International, the Communist International has mandatory power over its sections. In this sense, it is the first real international. . . . Political internationalism is today represented by the 'Third' or Communist International, with sections in more than fifty countries. The Communist International directs the revolutionary political movement in all parts of the world." (p. 68.)

These are samples of the general tone of this volume, which it is hoped will whet the appetite and send the reader scurrying after the book itself. While it contains nothing profound, or even new, to the Marxian student, it is the best concise and brief statement linking up the class struggles of antiquity and tracing the course of historical forces from the days when man lived off berries and fruit and dwelt in caves up to the class struggles of our own day.

—JACK HARDY.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY